

column with stopcock open, and allow the heptane to pass through the column until the top level of the liquid just passes into the top glass wool plug in the column, and close stopcock.

(3) *Chromatographing of sample extract*—(i) *For chloroform residues weighing 0.5 gram or less.* To the dried and weighed chloroform-soluble extract residue in the evaporating dish, obtained in paragraph (d)(5)(ii) of this section, add 20 milliliters of heptane and stir. If necessary, heat carefully to dissolve the residue. Additional heptane not to exceed a total volume of 50 milliliters may be used if necessary to complete dissolving. Cool to room temperature. (If solution becomes cloudy, use the procedure in paragraph (d)(5)(iii)(b)(3)(i) of this section to obtain an aliquot of heptane solution calculated to contain 0.1–0.5 gram of chloroform-soluble extract residue.) Transfer the clear liquid solution to the column (or buret). Rinse the dish with 10 millimeters of additional heptane and add to column. Allow the liquid to pass through the column into a clean, tared evaporating dish (platinum or Pyrex) at a dropwise rate of about 2 milliliters per minute until the liquid surface reaches the top glass wool plug; then close the stopcock temporarily. Rinse the Pyrex flask which contained the filtrate with an additional 10–15 milliliters of heptane and add to the column. Wash (elute) the column with more heptane collecting about 100 milliliters of total eluate including that already collected in the evaporating dish. Evaporate the combined eluate in the evaporating dish to dryness on a steam bath. Dry the residue for 15 minutes in an oven maintained at a temperature of approximately 221° F. Cool the evaporating dish in a desiccator for 30 minutes and weigh the residue to the nearest 0.1 milligram. Subtract the weight of the residue from the weight of chloroform-soluble extractives residue (') to obtain the wax-, petrolatum-, and mineral oil-corrected chloroform-soluble extractives residue (e'). This e' is substituted for e in the equations in paragraph (d)(5)(i) (a) and (b) of this section.

(ii) *For chloroform residues weighing more than 0.5 gram.* Redissolve the dried and weighed chloroform-soluble ex-

tract residue as described in paragraph (d)(5)(iii)(b)(3)(i) of this section using proportionately larger quantities of heptane. Transfer the heptane solution to an appropriate-sized volumetric flask (i.e., a 250-milliliter flask for about 2.5 grams of residue) and adjust to volume with additional heptane. Pipette out an aliquot (about 50 milliliters) calculated to contain 0.1–0.5 gram of the chloroform-soluble extract residue and analyze chromatographically as described in paragraph (d)(5)(iii)(b)(3)(i) of this section. In this case the weight of the dried residue from the heptane eluate must be multiplied by the dilution factor to obtain the weight of wax, petrolatum, and mineral oil residue to be subtracted from the weight of chloroform-soluble extractives residue (') to obtain the wax-, petrolatum-, and mineral oil-corrected chloroform-soluble extractives residue (e'). This e' is substituted for e in the equations in paragraph (d)(5)(i) (a) and (b) of this section. (Note: In the case of chloroform-soluble extracts which contain high melting waxes (melting point greater than 170° F), it may be necessary to dilute the heptane solution further so that a 50-milliliter aliquot will contain only 0.1–0.2 gram of the chloroform-soluble extract residue.)

(e) Acrylonitrile copolymers identified in this section shall comply with the provisions of § 180.22 of this chapter, except where the copolymers are restricted to use in contact with food only of the type identified in paragraph (c), Table 1 under Category VIII.

[42 FR 14554, Mar. 15, 1977]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 176.170, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

§ 176.180 Components of paper and paperboard in contact with dry food.

The substances listed in this section may be safely used as components of the uncoated or coated food-contact surface of paper and paperboard intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding dry food of the type identified in § 176.170(c), Table 1, under Type VIII,

subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) The substances are used in amounts not to exceed that required to accomplish their intended physical or technical effect, and are so used as to accomplish no effect in food other than that ordinarily accomplished by packaging.

(b) The substances permitted to be used include the following:

(1) Substances that by §176.170 and other applicable regulations in parts 170 through 189 of this chapter may be safely used as components of the uncoated or coated food-contact surface of paper and paperboard, subject to the provisions of such regulation.

(2) Substances identified in the following list:

List of substances	Limitations
(2-Alkenyl) succinic anhydrides in which the alkenyl groups are derived from olefins which contain not less than 78 percent C ₃₀ and higher groups (CAS Reg. No. 70983–55–0).	
4-[2-[2-(2-Alkoxy(C ₁₂ –C ₁₅) ethoxy) ethoxy]ethyl]disodium sulfosuccinate.	For use as a polymerization emulsifier and latex emulsion stabilizer at levels not to exceed 5 percent by weight of total emulsion solids.
Alkyl mono- and disulfonic acids, sodium salts (produced from <i>n</i> -alkanes in the range of C ₁₀ –C ₁₈ with not less than 50 percent C ₁₄ –C ₁₆).	
Aluminum and calcium salts of FD & C dyes on a substrate of alumina.	Colorant.
Ammonium nitrate	
Amylose	
Barium metaborate	For use as preservative in coatings and sizings.
1,2-Benzisothiazolin-3-one (CAS Registry No. 2634–33–5)	For use only as a preservative in paper coating compositions and limited to use at a level not to exceed 0.02 mg/in ² (0.0031 mg/cm ²) of finished paper and paperboard.
<i>N,N</i> -Bis(hydroxyethyl)lauramide	
Bis(trichloromethyl) sulfone C.A. Registry No. 3064–70–8	For use only as a preservative in coatings.
Borax	For use as preservative in coatings.
Boric acid	Do.
<i>sec</i> -Butyl alcohol	
Butyl benzyl phthalate	
Candelilla wax	
Carbon tetrachloride	
Castor oil, polyoxyethylated (42 moles ethylene oxide)	
Cationic soy protein hydrolyzed (hydrolyzed soy protein isolate modified by treatment with 3-chloro-2-hydroxypropyltrimethylammonium chloride).	For use only as a coating adhesive, pigment structuring agent, and fiber retention aid.
Cationic soy protein (soy protein isolate modified by treatment with 3-chloro-2-hydroxypropyltrimethyl-ammonium chloride).	For use only as a coating adhesive, pigment structuring agent, and fiber retention aid.
Chloral hydrate	Polymerization reaction-control agent.
<i>N</i> -Cyclohexyl- <i>p</i> -toluene sulfonamide	
2,5-Di- <i>tert</i> -butyl hydroquinone	
Diethanolamine	
Diethylene glycol dibenzoate (CAS Reg. No. 120–55–8)	For use only as a plasticizer in polymeric substances.
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether	
Diethylenetriamine	
<i>N,N</i> -Diisopropanolamide of tallow fatty acids	
<i>N</i> -[(dimethylamino)methyl]acrylamide polymer with acrylamide and styrene.	
<i>N,N</i> -Dioleoyl-ethylenediamine, <i>N,N</i> -dilinoeoyl-ethylenediamine, and <i>N</i> -oleoyl- <i>N</i> -linoleoyl-ethylenediamine mixture produced when tall oil fatty acids are made to react with ethylenediamine such that the finished mixture has a melting point of 212°–228° F, as determined by ASTM method D127–60, and an acid value of 10 maximum. ASTM Method D127–60 "Standard Method of Test for Melting Point of Petrolatum and Microcrystalline Wax" (Revised 1960) is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from University Microfilms International, 300 N. Zeeb Rd., Ann Arbor, MI 48106, or available for inspection at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC 20408.	
Diphenylamine	
Dipropylene glycol dibenzoate (CAS Reg. No. 27138–31–4)	For use only as plasticizer in polymeric substances.
Disodium <i>N</i> -octadecylsulfosuccinamate	
<i>tert</i> -Dodecyl thioether of polyethylene glycol	

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List of substances	Limitations
Erucamide (erucylamide)	
Ethanedial, polymer with tetrahydro-4-hydroxy-5-methyl-2(1 <i>H</i>)pyrimidinone, propoxylated.	
Ethylene oxide	Fumigant in sizing.
Ethylene oxide adduct of mono-(2-ethylhexyl) <i>o</i> -phosphate	
Fatty acid (C ₁₂ –C ₁₈) diethanolamide	
Fish oil fatty acids, hydrogenated, potassium salt	
Formaldehyde	
Glyceryl monocaprate	
Glyceryl tribenzoate (CAS Reg. No. 614–33–5)	For use only as a plasticizer in polymeric coatings.
Glyoxal	
Glyoxal-urea-formaldehyde condensate (CAS Reg. No. 27013–01–0) formed by reaction in the molar ratio of approximately 47:33:15, respectively. The reaction product has a number average molecular weight of 278±14 as determined by a suitable method.	For use as an insolubilizer for starch in coatings.
Glyoxal-urea polymer (CAS Reg. No. 53037–34–6)	For use as an insolubilizer for starch.
Hexamethylenetetramine	Polymerization crosslinking agent for protein, including casein. As neutralizing agent with myristochromic chloride complex and stearato-chromic chloride complex.
Hexylene glycol (2-methyl-2,4-pentanediol)	
Hydroabietyl alcohol	
5-Hydroxymethoxymethyl-1-aza-3,7-dioxabicyclo[3.3.0] octane, 5-hydroxymethyl-1-aza-3,7-dioxabicyclo[3.3.0]octane, and 5-hydroxypoly-[methyleneoxy]methyl-1-aza-3,7-dioxabicyclo[3.3.0] octane mixture.	For use only as an antibacterial preservative.
Isopropanolamine hydrochloride	
Isopropyl <i>m</i> - and <i>p</i> -cresol (thymol derived)	
Itaconic acid	
Maleic anhydride-diisobutylene copolymer, ammonium or sodium salt.	
Melamine-formaldehyde modified with: Alcohols (ethyl, butyl, isobutyl, propyl, or isopropyl). Diethylenetriamine. Imino-bis-butylamine. Imino-bis-ethyleneimine. Imino-bis-propylamine. Polyamines made by reacting ethylenediamine or trimethylenediamine with dichloroethane or dichloropropane. Sulfanilic acid. Tetraethylenepentamine. Triethylenetetramine.	Basic polymer.
Methyl alcohol.	
Methyl esters of mono-, di-, and tripropylene glycol	
Methyl naphthalene sulfonic acid-formaldehyde condensate, sodium salt.	
Methylated poly(<i>N</i> -1,2-dihydroxyethylene-1,3-imidazolidin-2-one).	For use only as an insolubilizer for starch
Modified polyacrylamide resulting from an epichlorohydrin addition to a condensate of formaldehyde-dicyandiamide-diethylene triamine and which product is then reacted with polyacrylamide and urea to produce a resin having a nitrogen content of 5.6 to 6.3 percent and having a minimum viscosity in 56 percent-by-weight aqueous solution of 200 centipoises at 25° C, as determined by LVT-series Brookfield viscometer using a No. 4 spindle at 60 r.p.m. (or equivalent method).	For use only as a dry strength and pigment retention aid agent employed prior to the sheetforming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard and used at a level not to exceed 1 percent by weight of dry fibers.
Mono- and di(2-alkenyl)succinyl esters of polyethylene glycol containing not less than 90 percent of the diester product and in which the alkenyl groups are derived from olefins that contain not less than 95 percent of C ₁₅ –C ₂₁ groups.	For use only as an emulsifier.
Monoglyceride citrate	
Myristochromic chloride complex	
Naphthalene sulfonic acid-formaldehyde condensate, sodium salt.	
Nickel	
β-Nitrostyrene	Basic polymer.
α- <i>cis</i> -9-Octadecenyl- <i>omega</i> -hydroxypoly (oxyethylene); the octadecenyl group is derived from oleyl alcohol and the poly(oxyethylene) content averages not less than 20 moles.	
α-(<i>p</i> -Nonylphenyl)- <i>omega</i> -hydroxypoly (oxyethylene) sulfate, ammonium salt; the nonyl group is a propylene trimer isomer and the poly (oxyethylene) content averages 9 or 30 moles.	
Oleic acid reacted with <i>N</i> -alkyl-(C ₁₆ –C ₁₈) trimethylenediamine	

List of substances	Limitations
Oxidized soy isolate having 50 to 70 percent of its cystine residues oxidized to cysteic acid.	For use as a binder adhesive component of coatings.
Petroleum alicyclic hydrocarbon resins, or the hydrogenated product thereof, complying with the identity prescribed in § 176.170(b)(2).	For use as modifiers at levels up to 30 weight-percent of the solids content of wax-polymer blend coatings.
Petroleum hydrocarbon resins (produced by the catalytic polymerization and subsequent hydrogenation of styrene, vinyltoluene, and indene types from distillates of cracked petroleum stocks).	
Petroleum hydrocarbons, light and odorless	
o-Phthalic acid modified hydrolyzed soy protein isolate	
Pine oil	
Poly(2-aminoethyl acrylate nitrate-co-2-hydroxypropyl acrylate) complying with the identity described in § 176.170(a).	
Polyamide-epichloro hydrin modified resins resulting from the reaction of the initial caprolactam-itaconic acid product with diethylenetriamine and then condensing this prepolymer with epichlorohydrin to form a cationic resin having a nitrogen content of 11–15 percent and chlorine level of 20–23 percent on a dry basis.	
Polyamide-ethyleneimine-epichlorohydrin resin (CAS Reg. No. 115340–77–7), prepared by reacting equimolar amounts of adipic acid and N-(2-aminoethyl)-1,2-ethanediamine to form a basic polyamidoamine which is modified by reaction with ethyleneimine, and further reacted with formic acid and (chloromethyl)oxirane-α-hydro-ω-hydroxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl).	
Polybutene, hydrogenated; complying with the identity prescribed under § 178.3740(b) of this chapter.	
Poly [2-(diethylamino) ethyl methacrylate] phosphate	
Polyethylene glycol (200) dilaurate	
Polymers: Homopolymers and copolymers of the following monomers:	Basic polymer.
Acrylamide.	
Acrylic acid and its methyl, ethyl, butyl, propyl, or octyl esters.	
Acrylonitrile.	
Butadiene.	
Crotonic acid.	
Cyclol acrylate.	
Decyl acrylate.	
Diallyl fumarate.	
Diallyl maleate.	
Diallyl phthalate.	
Dibutyl fumarate.	
Dibutyl itaconate.	
Dibutyl maleate.	
Di(2-ethylhexyl) maleate.	
Dioctyl fumarate.	
Dioctyl maleate.	
Divinylbenzene.	
Ethylene.	
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate.	
Fumaric acid.	
Glycidyl methacrylate.	
2-Hydroxyethyl acrylate.	
N-(Hydroxymethyl) acrylamide.	
Isobutyl acrylate.	
Isobutylene.	
Isoprene.	
Itaconic acid.	
Maleic anhydride and its methyl or butyl esters.	
Methacrylic acid and its methyl, ethyl, butyl, or propyl esters.	
Methylstyrene.	
Mono(2-ethylhexyl) maleate.	
Monoethyl maleate.	
5-Norbornene-2,3-dicarboxylic acid, mono-n-butyl ester.	
Styrene.	
Vinyl acetate.	
Vinyl butyrate.	
Vinyl chloride.	
Vinyl crotonate.	
Vinyl hexoate.	
Vinylidene chloride.	

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EDITORIAL NOTE: For additional FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 176.180, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

§ 176.200 Defoaming agents used in coatings.

The defoaming agents described in this section may be safely used as components of articles intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) The defoaming agents are prepared as mixtures of substances described in paragraph (d) of this section.

(b) The quantity of any substance employed in the formulation of defoaming agents does not exceed the

amount reasonably required to accomplish the intended physical or technical effect in the defoaming agents or any limitation further provided.

(c) Any substance employed in the production of defoaming agents and which is the subject of a regulation in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and § 179.45 of this chapter conforms with any specification in such regulation.

(d) Substances employed in the formulation of defoaming agents include:

(1) Substances generally recognized as safe in food.

(2) Substances subject to prior sanction or approval for use in defoaming agents and used in accordance with such sanction or approval.

(3) Substances identified in this paragraph (d)(3) and subject to such limitations as are provided:

List of substances	Limitations
<p><i>n</i>-Butyl alcohol. tert-Butyl alcohol. Butyl stearate. Castor oil, sulfated, ammonium, potassium, or sodium salt. Cetyl alcohol. Cyclohexane. Cyclohexanol. Diethylene glycol monolaurate. Diethylene glycol monostearate. Dimers and trimers of unsaturated C₁₈ fatty acids derived from:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Animal and vegetable fats and oils. Tall oil.</p> <p>Dimethylpolysiloxane. Dipropylene glycol. Ethyl alcohol. Fats and oils derived from animal, marine, or vegetable sources: Fatty acids derived from animal, marine, or vegetable fats and oils, and salts of such acids, single or mixed, as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Aluminum. Ammonium. Calcium. Magnesium. Potassium. Sodium. Zinc.</p> <p>Formaldehyde Glyceryl mono-12-hydroxystearate. Glyceryl monostearate. Hexane. Hexylene glycol (2-methyl-2,4-pentanediol). Isobutyl alcohol. Isopropyl alcohol. Kerosene. Lecithin hydroxylated. Methyl alcohol. Methylcellulose. Methyl esters of fatty acids derived from animal, marine, or vegetable fats and oils. Methyl oleate. Methyl palmitate. Mineral oil. Mustardseed oil, sulfated, ammonium, potassium, or sodium salt. Myristyl alcohol.</p>	<p>For use only at levels not to exceed 0.1% by weight of total coating solids.</p> <p>For use as preservative of defoamer only.</p>